IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, line 26, through page 5, line 12, with the following amended paragraph.

–Fig. 3 is a graph showing an example of the correspondence between input RGB signal values and output CMYK signal values of only a gray line extracted from a color transform LUT of an inkjet printing apparatus which prints data by using six types of inks (C, Y, K, LC, and LM). This graph shows that data is printed by three types of inks, Y, LC, and LM, from white R = G = B = 255 to a lattice point R = G = B = 208. From R = [[R]] G = B = 208, inks C, M, and Y are introduced and inks Y, LC, and LM are reduced. From R = G = B = 64, K ink is introduced and C, M, and Y inks are reduced. Finally, only the ink K is used at R = G = B = 0 .--

Please replace the paragraph at page 31, line 23, through page 32, line 13, with the following amended paragraph.

–Cyan ink as a complementary color and black ink will be explained with reference to Fig. 24. Referring to Fig. 24, letting Tc (X, Y) and Tk (X, Y) be signal values at a lattice point (X, Y) in the triangle, lines are drawn parallel to a white-red side from this point. The intersections with a gray line (white-black side) and a red-black side are (X0, Y) and (X1, Y), respectively. Also, letting GRAYc (X0, Y) and GRAYk (X0, Y) be signal values of cyan ink and black in, respectively, at a lattice point (X0, Y), and ~~COLORc~~ WCOLc (X1, Y) and ~~COLORk~~ WCOLk be signal values of cyan ink and black ink,

respectively, at a lattice point (X1, Y), Tc (X. Y) and Tk (X, Y) are calculated by interpolation.

$$Tc(X, Y) = X \times \{\text{~~COLORc~~ WCOLc}(X1, Y) - GRAYc(X0, Y)\} / (X1 - X0) + GRAYc(X0, Y)$$

$$Tk(X, Y) = X \times \{\text{~~COLORk~~ WCOLk}(X1, Y) - GRAYc(X0, Y)\} / (X1 - X0) + GRAYk(X0, Y)$$

Please replace the paragraph at page 35, lines 11-23, with the following amended paragraph.

–Fig 28 is a view showing dark cyan signal values at lattice points in a white-red-black basis triangle after black ink is replaced with dark complementary color ink in the fifth step. Referring to Fig. 28, points A and B are lattice points at which black ink begins to be introduced on a white-black side (gray line) and a red-black side respectively. A straight line AB connecting these points A and B is regarded as boundary line, and dark cyan ink at lattice points above this straight line AB is replaced with light cyan ink (the sixth step in Fig. 27). In this replacement, signal values of light cyan are so determined that the lightness or density is equal to that when dark cyan is used.--

Please replace the paragraph at page 36, lines 15-26, with the following amended paragraph.

–Fig. 26 shows dark cyan signal values at lattice points in the triangle having, as its apexes, the point A on the white-black axis, the point B on the red-black axis, and the point C on the yellow-black axis, after black ink is replaced with complementary

color ink in the eight step. Referring to Fig. 29, a straight line CD connecting the point C and a point D is regarded as boundary, and dark cyan ink above this straight line CD is replaced with light cyan ink (the ninth step in Fig. 27). Similar to the above replacement, this replacement is done such that the lightness or density of equal to that when dark cyan is used.--